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61ST CONGRESS, 3d Session } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { DOCUMENT No. 1448

WILLIAM C. LOVERING

(Late a Representative from Massachusetts)

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

SIXTY-FIRST CONGRESS

Proceedings in the House
June 5, 1910

Proceedings in the Senate
February 25, 1911

COMPILED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING

WASHINGTON
1911

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

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DEATH OF HON. WILLIAM C. LOVERING

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE

FEBRUARY 4, 1910.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Prayer by Rev. John Van Schaick, as follows:

Almighty God, our heavenly Father, we invoke Thy blessing upon this Government, and especially upon this House, charged with heavy responsibility. In time of sorrow and in joy, may we realize that Thou dost rule and overrule, that Thou art the lord of our lives, the disposer of our lot.

Face to face with the death of a Member of this body, help us to lift ourselves above the shadows of earth into the light of Thy countenance, into the comfort of Thy presence. Let Thy blessing be with all who mourn. Help us all to be grateful for a life full of years and of service, and more and more strive to do and to bear Thy blessed, holy will. So may Thy kingdom come and Thy holy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Speaker, it is my painful duty to announce to the House the death this morning of Hon. WILLIAM C. LOVERING, a Member from the State of Massachusetts. Thus endeth a long life full of public honors. He carried with him the affection of a host of friends and left a name universally honored and respected.

At some later date we shall ask that a day be set aside for the paying of proper tribute to his memory.

I now offer the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Gillett] offers a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. WILLIAM C. LOVERING, a Representative from the State of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That a committee of 15 Members of the House, with such Members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions, and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Speaker be allowed to appoint this committee after adjournment, inasmuch as the House will adjourn until Monday.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent that the Speaker be allowed to appoint this committee after adjournment and hand the names to the Journal clerk, with authority that the clerk journalize the same. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Gillett].

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

The Speaker subsequently announced the appointment of the following committee:

Mr. McCall, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Greene, Mr. Washburn, Mr. Keliher, Mr. Peters, Mr. Boutell, Mr. Foster of Vermont, Mr. McCreary, Mr. Bartlett of Georgia, Mr. Kendall, Mr. Lee, Mr. Henry W. Palmer, Mr. Calderhead, and Mr. Sims.

Mr. GILLETT. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts offers a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

The resolution was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 33 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Monday, February 7, 1910.

MAY 25, 1910.

Mr. Foss, of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have consent for consideration of the following order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent for the consideration of the following order, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Ordered, That there be a session of the House on Sunday, the 5th day of June, at 12 o'clock, to be set apart for addresses on the life, character, and public services of the Hon. WILLIAM CROAD LOVERING, late a Representative from the State of Massachusetts.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection. Without objection, the order is agreed to.

There was no objection, and the order was agreed to.

SUNDAY, *June 5, 1910.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore, Mr. Gillett, of Massachusetts.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal God, our Heavenly Father, we rejoice in life, with all its hopes and promises, that as the years come and go the world is growing better, since men in all the legitimate walks of life are living to a higher standard of manhood.

> That all of good the past has had
> Remains to make our own time glad.

We thank Thee for all who by honest industry and clean living have left results behind them and a character which lives to inspire those who follow in their wake. Such was the man in whose memory we have assembled here to-day. Strong in his mentality, pure in his motives, firm in his convictions, his aims were high—a fine type of American citizenship. The elements thus blended in his character made him conspicuous and brought him to the front, and though a quiet, modest, unassuming man, yet wherever he was placed he fulfilled the high expectations of his countrymen. As a Representative upon the floor of this House he served long and well his State and Nation, and leaves behind him a record worthy of emulation. And now, O God, our Father, let the blessed hope of immortality solace those who mourn him, that they may look forward to the bright beyond, where sorrows never come; and glory and honor and praise be Thine forever. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will read the special order for to-day.

The Clerk read as follows:

On motion of Mr. Foss of Massachusetts, by unanimous consent,

Ordered, That there be a session of the House on Sunday, the 5th day of June, at 12 o'clock, to be set apart for addresses on the life, character, and public services of the Hon. WILLIAM CROAD LOVERING, late a Representative from the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Foss, of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolutions:

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. WILLIAM C. LOVERING, late a Member of this House from the State of Massachusetts, which occurred in this city on February 4, 1910.

Resolved, That the business of the House is now suspended, that opportunity may be given to pay tribute to his memory.

Resolved, That as a particular mark of respect to the deceased, and in recognition of his distinguished public service, the House, at the conclusion of the memorial exercises of this day, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

The resolutions were agreed to.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

Address of Mr. Foss, of Massachusetts

Mr. Speaker: We have met here to-day to pay tribute to the memory of the late William C. Lovering. I was not privileged to know Mr. Lovering intimately. I knew him but slightly, and that in a business way.

I knew him as an honored business man at the head of one of our large cotton manufacturing establishments, and I shall refer to his activities in his city and State and leave for his colleagues the agreeable task of reciting his public services in Congress.

Before speaking of Mr. Lovering's career, I should like to mention casually some of the interesting characteristics of the district which he so long and ably served.

The fourteenth Massachusetts congressional district was formerly known as the Plymouth, or Old Colony, district. It includes about two-thirds of the coast line of Massachusetts, embracing Plymouth and the whole of Cape Cod, with its fishing and agricultural interests, and the large manufacturing centers of Brockton and Taunton. It is thus one of the most representative districts in the United States and has a most thrifty and intelligent constituency.

This district has been represented in Congress since 1788 by a long line of notable men. George Partridge, of Duxbury, was its first Representative, and since his

time Marcus Morton, John Quincy Adams, Horace Mann, and John D. Long are among those who have served this people.

I may mention here that ex-President J. Q. Adams represented this district for 17 years after having been President of the United States.

Gov. Long is the only living ex-Representative, and today enjoys the distinction of being the most popular and beloved man in Massachusetts.

William Croad Lovering was elected in 1896, and continued to represent this district until his death on February 4, a period of nearly 13 years. He was born at Woonsocket, R. I., on the 25th of February, 1835. His father, Willard Lovering, was a native of Massachusetts; his mother came of ancestors who were among the early English settlers of New York.

In 1837 his family moved to Taunton and his father became the managing agent of the Whittenton Manufacturing Co., a small cotton mill, which he later purchased.

William C. Lovering got his early education at the public schools of Taunton, later spending some years at a private school in Cambridge. He was at that time physically delicate, of refined, almost artistic, tastes, passionately fond of music, and, except for a love of horses, little given to athletic pursuits. He was then, as ever, a helpful comrade and a devoted son, ever earnest of purpose and faithful to duty.

In 1859 he left school and went into his father's mill, there to remain till the outbreak of the Civil War.

In May, 1861, he was appointed quartermaster of engineers in the Second Massachusetts Brigade, consisting of the Second and Third Regiments, and saw some service in the field, but his health was delicate, and he was finally put on the sick list and sent back to Massachusetts.

On June 9, 1863, he married Mary Loring Swazey, of Taunton, and shortly went to Europe to spend a year seeking health among the treasures of art, which he loved and appreciated to a high degree.

On his return he joined his father and older brother in the management of the Whittenton Mill, an interest to which he devoted himself chiefly for the rest of his life.

In 1874 his father retired, turning over the management of the mill to his sons. William became president. It was his special duty to determine and design the goods to be manufactured.

Mr. LOVERING's thorough knowledge of machinery, his ingenuity, and his unfailing good taste gave to the goods of this mill an artistic quality which was among the chief assets of the company.

Mr. LOVERING's business activities were not limited to manufacture. He was the first president of the Taunton Street Railway, the president of the American Mutual Liability Insurance Co., and an officer and important adviser in several other companies.

In addition to his business interests Mr. LOVERING was for more than 20 years a devoted trustee of the Taunton Lunatic Hospital. He was a past master of the Ionic Lodge of Masons and a member of the Taunton Chapter and Taunton Council of the Grand Army of the Republic. He was for two years president of the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association and also president of the Arkwright Club.

Mr. LOVERING held in high regard his civic duties. He always found time to devote himself to anything for the benefit of his city, his State, or his country—to philanthropic work, to public speaking, or to politics.

A life-long Republican, he first served his party as a State senator from Bristol County in the sessions of 1874 and 1875. In 1876 his efforts secured for his native city

one of the finest waterworks systems in the country. He presided over the presidential delegate convention in Boston in 1892 and was a delegate from his district to the convention which nominated President Garfield.

Mrs. Lovering died in 1881, and Mr. LOVERING devoted himself to his three daughters, one of whom was living with him till the end.

Mr. LOVERING was naturally quiet and reserved, but positive and firm in character. His high purpose and fidelity is well illustrated by the following quotations from certain letters of his, which I have been privileged to see. He says, in writing to one of his constituents:

> Regarding the post office, I have endeavored in all these matters to act conscientiously and without regard to politics in the recommendations I have made.

Referring then to one specific case, he says:

> I must say that I was not influenced by political motives on one side or altruism on the other. I simply did what seemed to me just and right, and must take the consequences whatever they be.

As showing his breadth of views toward those who opposed him in the party, I quote from a letter written in 1904:

> I can easily understand that opponents of mine who have become such through disappointments in post-office selections, who attribute some of their political disappointments to me or my friends, are perfectly willing to seize upon any eligible candidate to run against me. These conditions run through the warp and woof of public service and must always be reckoned with in every campaign.
>
> Personally I have no feeling against any of these men, and there is not one of them for whom I would not be glad to do a favor. I feel quite sure they do not understand me.

Again, in the same letter, in speaking of his own service to the district, he says:

> I have tried, with all my heart, to serve every one of my constituents with my whole ability and have labored most assiduously to study the wants of the people, and so far as lay in my power have met them to their satisfaction.
>
> In addition to this I have interested myself in the great industrial and economic questions of the country, knowing that whatever would benefit our industries would make for the advantage of every citizen in the district, State, and country. I have never paraded myself or my work in these matters, and perhaps in this I have made a mistake by not publishing broadcast a complete record of my doings, bills, and speeches, and also a great number of communications which I have received from all over the country. Distasteful as this is to me, it might have been good politics to have taken this course.

These extracts show his unselfish loyalty to his constituency, his devotion to his work, and his natural disinclination to advance himself by any course which savored of self-advertising.

I recall a conversation with him relative to his work in Congress, and I remember with a great deal of pleasure his commendation of the fight which I was making for tariff revision and reciprocity.

He was most liberal in his views on public questions and particularly on the tariff, as is well known. His name will always be remembered in legislation as an advocate of the drawback principle in our tariff policy, which he sponsored during his whole career in Congress.

He long recognized that the time had come when not only New England, but the whole country, must strengthen its industrial position by having free raw materials and a broader policy with reference to entering foreign markets.

I have sometimes thought that his advocacy of a more liberal tariff policy during the long period in which he

represented the Cape district may in part have accounted for the remarkable vote which this constituency gave me as his successor.

His last years were devoted to the service of his country. While his strength was still failing he stayed at his post at the hazard of his life, and died literally in the harness.

Death was doubtless hastened by his anxiety for the public business, for he left his sick bed against the advice of his physician to visit the White House on a matter of public interest then pending. He returned to his home and to his bed, never to arise from it again.

He was a man of purest life, honorable, patriotic, and unselfishly devoted to his family, his friends, and the district he served so long.

Courteous, kindly, and just, he was equally fair and considerate to friend as to opponent, to the humble as to the most powerful.

Address of Mr. Norris, of Nebraska

Mr. Speaker: I can not permit this occasion to pass without offering my weak tribute to the memory of that noble son of Massachusetts, William C. Lovering. Quiet and unassuming in disposition, but deep and analyzing in mind and character, his service here not only redounded to the credit and honor of his own great Commonwealth, but his wise counsel and deliberate judgment formed a mighty power in shaping and molding the progressive thought of our advancing civilization. While he lived beyond the years of the ordinary man, yet his life is a living emblem of sacrifice to principle and to duty. In the early days of his youthful strength he lost his health in patriotic service to his country during the darkened days of our great civil strife; and in the mature years of his ripened manhood he sacrificed his life upon the altar of his country in an overburdened and patriotic service in the halls of Congress. The physical body, weakened in the service of his country in youth, was unable to keep up the pace set by the ripened, strenuous brain of manhood. And so our friend and brother stepped aside from life's pathway, and, amid flowers planted by his own hand, lay down to eternal rest.

By his long and faithful service here he had attained a position of power and influence on one of the greatest committees of the House, and yet he sacrificed that place and gave up power, influence, and patronage in defense of a principle which he believed to be just and fundamental.

Far be it from my intention on this occasion to utter any word of censure or criticism against any man; but, nevertheless, it ought to be said, to the glory and in the defense of the dead, that honor rightly his, influence fairly earned, and power honestly acquired were all ruthlessly thrust aside when he believed that in order to retain them he must violate a principle which in his heart he believed to be right. It is not necessary for us to even agree with him in his idea in order to be moved in admiration of his courage and in a conscientious desire to pay a loving tribute to his memory.

His long and faithful service to his country will mark a page in our history emblazoned with the record of deeds of honor, of wisdom, of patriotism, and of fidelity. His many deeds of kindness and of mercy to those who were more unfortunate than himself will redound to the happiness and joy not only of those who still live, but to many who are yet unborn. As the gathering shadows were enshrouding him as he was entering the thickening mists of the mysterious realm he could have looked back over the road he had trod and seen all along life's pathway emblems of his generosity and his benevolence. If everyone to whom he had done a kind act or gentle deed could to-day stand around his open grave, there would be a multitude of voices exclaiming, in the words that were said of him who died on Strato's sword:

> His life was gentle; and the elements
> So mix't in him that Nature might stand up,
> And say to all the world, "This was a man!"

And so from out the loyal, distant West I bring to the waiting, patriotic East—to the bier of Massachusetts's honored son—a tribute of respect, of honor, and of love. We who remain can honor him the most by a united

fidelity to the flag he loved so well—by a faithful, patriotic service to the country for which he gave his life. The busy world scarce waits while we pay tribute to our departed friends. Life's battle goes on, and while we struggle amidst the toil and strife Death is gathering in the chosen ones. And after all it is well, because death—the common lot of all—is but the gathering of the shadows; the passing of the night that must be followed by the dawning of the day. And so I say that death hath lost its sting. We bow our heads and weep for those just gone before, while all around the heedless world is struggling on. We know that others soon must weep; that other ones will strive, while we, on yonder shore, will watch and wait. It matters little where we stand if all our lives are true, because our friends are waiting there while we are waiting here.

And thus I say:

I never stand above a bier and see
  The seal of death on some well-loved face
But that I think—one more to welcome me
  When I shall cross the intervening space
Between this land and that one over there;
One more to make the strange Beyond seem fair.
And so for me there nothing is in death,
  And so the grave has lost its victory;
It is but crossing with abated breath
  And white-set face, a little strip of sea,
To find the loved ones waiting on the shore,
More beautiful, more precious than before.

Address of Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts

Mr. Speaker: Our late colleague, in memory of whom the House is assembled to-day, rendered his Commonwealth and the Nation valuable and faithful service during the 13 years that he spent as a Member of this body. His successor and the gentleman from Nebraska, who have just spoken, eloquently bear witness of his high place in their regard. I join them and those who are yet to speak in paying tribute to his memory. I will simply add a few words to express my own deep sense of personal loss and of the high esteem in which I held him.

I first knew him some 18 years ago, when, as the chairman of the Republican State convention of Massachusetts, he made a speech which impressed me with the great force and vigor with which he discussed the issues of that time. I was a fellow Member with him during the entire period of his service in this House. By his early training and from long association he was especially fitted to deal with questions of a financial and of an industrial character, and it was with such measures that he was specially identified here. He was also deeply concerned in questions which had a humanitarian side.

We all remember the keen interest which he showed in the well-being of those men who patrol our vast stretches of seacoast, who go out in their little lifeboats across the angry breakers in order to save the lives of their fellow men, and how he was concerned to make suitable provision for the declining years of those heroes after their active years had been spent in their humane and dangerous calling.

He also, in the committee of which he was a member, showed a deep interest in measures which tended to banish from the ocean the remnants of barbarities which still linger and which have come down to us from former centuries.

He was, as I have said, especially concerned in great measures of a financial and industrial character, and during his service here rendered the country most valuable service in connection with legislation relating to finance, taxation, and commerce.

His departure is a great loss to his friends, to the House, to the country, and to his Commonwealth. He upheld here the high traditions which had been maintained by the Representatives of the district which he served. His life will be an example to the young men of to-day and of the future, and will inspire them with the ambition to render faithful service to their country.

Address of Mr. Keliher, of Massachusetts

Mr. Speaker: Though born in Rhode Island, our late colleague, William Croad Lovering, was essentially a product of Massachusetts, for, having in youth become her son by adoption, he continued in manhood one of her most useful, respected, and distinguished citizens.

Those rugged traits which have ever characterized the people of Massachusetts, and to which they owe the commanding position of their State among her sisters, were splendidly typified in the dead statesman whose memory we honor to-day.

William Croad Lovering was honest, intellectual, energetic, and patriotic. Although he chose a business career the nature of which demanded continuous attention, he did not permit it to so occupy him as to render him indifferent to the duties good citizenship imposes. He gave generously of his time and talents for the promotion of the general weal, and no public service was so unimportant as to be overlooked or shirked.

Due recognition of these civic duties liberally taxed time and energy upon which his growing business enterprises had a prior claim. If more citizens of the type of William C. Lovering as willingly and patriotically performed their share of the duties which rightfully devolve upon American citizenship, fewer demagogues would occupy public office and a higher standard of efficiency and honesty would characterize the public service.

Mr. Speaker, when grim war visited our fair land, and upon the success at arms depended whether a great

political principle should stand or fall, WILLIAM C. LOVERING hastened to join the patriotic hosts that rallied to the support of Lincoln. His keen sense of duty manifested itself in war as in peace, and to such a spirit as he displayed when occasion demanded we owe that national solidarity that makes us at once the most powerful and respected Nation upon God's earth.

In business life our late colleague achieved marked success, and yet it was never even whispered that his success was accomplished by other than strictly honorable means. In his public life WILLIAM C. LOVERING was rightfully regarded as a sound, able, conscientious, and progressive public servant. Nature had blessed him with an excellent mind, which was supplemented by thorough education, exhaustive study, and extensive travel. He enjoyed great familiarity with the general history of the Nation and his mind was well stored with thoroughly digested views upon her complex economic, industrial, and political problems.

Recognizing that the most successful way to administer the Government was through the agency of parties, WILLIAM CROAD LOVERING subscribed and adhered to the principles and policies of the Republican Party. Though he was a strong partisan, he was first a patriot, and party allegiance did not bind him to that which he believed inimical to the best interests of the whole country.

In Congress he occupied a prominent and influential position to the very day upon which his life work ended. As we here in Congress appreciated his worth, so did his constituency, for it retained him in the office for 13 years and would have continued to do so had not his health so failed as to force him to announce his wish to retire, a desire which death soon granted.

Mr. Speaker, our late colleague was an impressive figure. Dignified, though extremely kind, courtly, and ever

courteous, his departure through death from this body is mourned by its entire membership, while his loss to his State can best be measured by the widespread and genuine grief which the knowledge of his demise occasioned.

His death leaves a gap in the public service of Massachusetts which will be exceedingly hard to fill. May his type in the public service multiply.

Address of Mr. Peters, of Massachusetts

Mr. Speaker: By a nature direct and sympathetic William Croad Lovering drew to himself many friends, and their loyalty and love for him grew greater as the years went on. As one of these friends it is my privilege to pay my last respects to him whose memory I shall always treasure.

William Croad Lovering was, when he died, the oldest Representative of the oldest State of the Union. In the center of his district stands the famous rock where English feet first trod in settling this new land, their land of hope and freedom, their new England. Southward and eastward from Plymouth Rock swings out into the North Atlantic the great, flat, sandy elbow of Cape Cod, of which the long white dunes and the dry swishing spear grass are no more distinctive and characteristic than its fine old fisher people. Inland from Plymouth lie the manufacturing centers of Brockton and Bridgewater, with a population radically different from that of the shore. Indeed, that little district is an epitome of all New England, and of all that was best in that district William Croad Lovering was truly a representative.

He had the same strength of character that inspired his forefathers to hew out for themselves, from the wintry woods of Massachusetts, homes and hearths, the light of which illumined a continent. Like the Pilgrims, bodily weakness could not stay him from his work. With grim perseverance he fought the light through to the end, gentle, unflinching, until he was called from his duty. Stead-

fast, but gentle, he was, with the gentleness of those hardy settlers who could lay down their smoking weapons and at a moment's notice become a loving father and a genial friend.

Although he was above all an earnest man and one who plowed each furrow to the end, Mr. Lovering's activities were not confined to a single branch of public service. He was a leader in building up the great industries of our State; he served for a short term in the war; and he participated in the government of Massachusetts while some of us were in the cradle. We who knew him as a Member of this body need not recall the traits he showed here, the traits that made us love and respect him, the traits that made his Massachusetts colleagues point to him proudly as the dean of our delegation, a type of the founders of our State and of the Union.

As firm he stood in his convictions as that famous bit of granite lying in his old district by the blue waters of the bay, and his convictions were broad and based upon no blind refusal to acknowledge the inevitable change of conditions. He stood always in the fore front of the line, swinging his ax with the rest, not harking back too often to past accomplishments, but intent on clearing from the tangled wilderness of problems which has grown up to confront us a place for a new liberty, a still more glorious peace, prosperity, and union.

When on that winter's day we saw the flags on Capitol Hill streaming at half-mast in the sunshine, and when we learned that one more colleague was enrolled forever in the great majority of the hereafter, looking back upon the life and work of William Croad Lovering as we had known him, we must all have united in a single thought, however differently expressed, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Address of Mr. Booher, of Missouri

Mr. Speaker: It is fitting that we should meet here to-day in this special session to honor the memory, to recount the valued services, and to review the life of William C. Lovering, for 13 years a Member of this House from the fourteenth Massachusetts district.

As a comparatively new Member of this body, I shall not attempt to dwell at length upon the public career of this great and good man. Others have told and will tell of the many noble traits of character that endeared him for so long to his constituents and his colleagues, and I have listened with approval to every word that has been said here by these veterans in the service.

Yet, during my limited acquaintance with Mr. Lovering, I had grown to love, to admire, and to respect him to the fullest extent. He was a man that inspired these things. He deserved and enjoyed the esteem of the entire membership of this House; he was as considerate of the novice in national legislative service as of the man of more mature years who had fought side by side with him through many political battles.

When I first met him I recall that I was particularly struck with his genial bearing, his uniform courtesy, his regard for the feeling of others, and, above all, his conscientious devotion to duty as he saw it. Mr. Lovering disagreed with many of us in his political views; he was a fearless advocate of what he believed to be right, but no man within my hearing to-day can say that he ever took an unfair advantage of an adversary, or, to use one of the expressions of the day, that he "hit below the belt."

And thus it was that his independent attitude, coupled with his spirit of fair play and his unwavering loyalty to his friends, his constituency, and his country, won for him here at the Capitol a reputation that might well be the envy of any man in public service to-day.

Mr. LOVERING entered Congress after he had passed the sixtieth milestone of life's journey, at an age when less ambitious men are thinking of cessation from life's struggles and of deeds performed rather than those to be performed. Prior to this time he had served with distinction in the Massachusetts Legislature. There, as here, he was always the exponent of uprightness in civil affairs; and there, as here, he made friends that mourn him sincerely to-day.

A man of means, successful in business, influential in big as well as little things, he has left behind him a record of good works, and his career to-day should be an inspiration to the younger generations.

Massachusetts has lost one of her most valued citizens, this House one of its most beloved Members, and the Nation one of its most valiant public servants in the passing of WILLIAM C. LOVERING.

Address of Mr. Tirrell, of Massachusetts

Mr. Speaker: In the death of our associate we mourn the loss of a business man in politics. It is natural for a professional man to be attracted by public affairs. His professional employment is of a semipublic character. This leads him into legislative or political associations in which he finds a broad field for the exercise of talents which his education and experience have fitted him. With the business man it is otherwise. His tastes lead him in an opposite direction, so that when you find the business man with an aptitude for public life and successful also in business administration, you have an ideal man as a legislative guide, counselor, and creator. Such, emphatically, was our late associate, to whom we to-day pay our last tribute of respect and appreciation.

William C. Lovering, upon the completion of his school life, entered into the manufacturing business with his father in the control of the Whittenton Mills, located at Taunton, Mass., one of the leading corporations in this line of work in New England. The artistic side of the work done, requiring taste, skill, combination, and thorough study, was under his direction, and constituted one of the most valuable assets of the company.

In addition he interested himself for the benefit of his city and State, socially, financially, and educationally.

He was prominent in Masonic circles and a member of his local Grand Army of the Republic post.

He had the interests of the toiler at heart, as State senator voting for a 10-hour law in Massachusetts, and

later, in national legislation, laboring for an 8-hour law to apply throughout the United States.

He entered Congress late in life, with an established business reputation and in the full maturity of his powers. He was equipped for the service. His accurate judgment and great experience armed him for the conflict along industrial lines. His practical knowledge and long and varied investigations of business problems had given him the requisite information to meet their solution with facts to sustain his contentions with ability and force. Particularly was this true as to what appertained to the cotton industry, in which he was an expert. He was an ardent advocate of drawback legislation, the object being thereby to increase our export trade. Representing a seaboard district, he was untiring in securing better conditions for members of our life-saving stations along the coast. As a member of the Committee on Banks and Banking, he advocated zealously certain currency reforms, which were original and valuable contributions to this most intricate and delicate legislation.

He denounced gambling in futures of the necessities of life and was much interested in a bill designed to prevent the same. In these and similar matters he was bold and fearless. You might not agree with all of them, but you could not but respect his views and admire his independence and often original action. A study of his congressional action can not fail to show some of his notable characteristics. He was pertinacious. He was not easily discouraged. He did not drop a matter because the majority were against him. He returned again and again to the charge. If his original proposition was voted down, again it would appear, perhaps in a changed or modified form, and be pushed forward with enthusiasm. If defeated, it did not discourage him, but stimulated him to renewed effort under different conditions. He saw

that in the evolution of events the rejected stone not infrequently became the headstone in the corner. His business activities taught him the valuable lesson of patience and untiring work. He knew well that changes were brought about by education and enlightened opinion, the result of line upon line and precept upon precept. He realized that moral ideas must, as it were, percolate among the people before their general adoption. The people must consider them, turn them over for examination on every side, test them, argue against them to bring out their defects, discuss them until a general interest in them was created and some general action upon them demanded, before they were adopted. Even if not adopted, a more rational, careful, critical view of the subject would follow. Thus his shrewdness, his practical common sense, his knowledge of the world, and his adaptability to circumstances made him victorious in his political battles and won for him much respect as a legislator.

He was happy in his domestic relations, having one daughter who married into a distinguished family in Massachusetts, and another who was his constant companion and solace of his later years.

His health was failing for some time before he left us. His friends remarked upon his weakened powers long before the end came. His courage, however, remained unshaken, and he hoped again to resume the battle. Even before the present session began, and while he was at his summer home, his friends with him then noticed the change. He spent the summers at a noted resort by the shore, a resort not open to the general public, but occupied by congenial friends and relatives as a sort of family hotel. It was on a prominent bluff by the sea. It was located in his district. A few miles away was the harbor of Plymouth, famous in song and story. The Pilgrim towns were around him, whose history was to him an

inspiration to patriotism and a guide to the highest public life. Near by was the famous Minot Ledge Lighthouse, illuminating that rock-bound coast. May it not be that in this, among his closing days, with that mind that had been so active, that heart that had glowed for better industrial conditions, that imagination that, combined with facts, had been particularly useful to his people, he could hear across the waters even then the call for him.

Sunset and evening star
And one clear call for me,
And may there be no mourning of the bar
When I put out to sea;
But such a tide as, moving, seems asleep,
Too full for sound and foam,
When that which drew from out the boundless deep
Turns again home.

Twilight and evening bell
And after that the dark;
And may there be no sadness of farewell
When I embark;
For though from out our bourne of time and place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crossed the bar.

Address of Mr. O'Connell, of Massachusetts

Mr. Speaker: The advent of death is always impressive. Although the inevitable fate of every mortal, it never comes without forcibly attracting attention from all those who are closely associated with him who receives the summons. In the family this is particularly true, and in the American Congress, where men are closely associated through the common interests that bring them here, influenced in their daily life by a mutual desire for the welfare of our whole Nation, there are very strong family ties. The sudden breaking of these ties by death brings to us all a feeling of great sadness and sorrow. The announcement of the death of our colleague, William Croad Lovering, who had for so many years represented the fourteenth congressional district of Massachusetts, was not really expected, and was a message which shocked us all.

My late colleague and myself were of different political faiths. Until we met in this Chamber we were strangers. He was the Nestor of the congressional delegation from Massachusetts. I was the youngest Member, but shortly after our meeting we became warm friends. I had occasion on various matters to consult him and to seek his advice and counsel. His ripe experience and splendid training admirably equipped him to direct and counsel a younger man like myself. At all times I found him ready, willing, agreeable, and anxious to help and aid me.

Mr. Lovering, through his large business interests as a cotton manufacturer and active director in many large

and successful enterprises, had acquainted himself with the great principles that underlie and govern all commercial movements and made him familiar with the big problems of the age. He impressed me as a man who preferred, above all things, to have justice done. Always insisting upon strict compliance with provisions of the law, he at the same time abhorred red tape.

I do not wish to let this occasion pass by without commenting upon one incident that very much impressed me with the caliber and character of my late colleague.

The United States Government had condemned land for a powder magazine in Hingham, a town in his district. Several of the property owners, some of whom lived in my district, possessed small holdings, and the Navy Department was unwilling to pay them what they considered a fair price. Recourse was had by the Government to the courts, which sustained the property owners. The United States officials were displeased with the courts, and sought to take advantage of a technicality that permitted the Government to avail itself of a verdict of a jury or to put it aside if it so desired. The mere stating of this proposition appeared monstrous to Mr. LOVERING. He could not understand why the Government should have rights that the individual citizen did not have; that if the individual was bound by a verdict of the court, the Government should also be bound when it was a party to the controversy. Several attempts had been made to show the Government officials the injustice of their attitude, but all seemed to be in vain, until one day I enlisted the assistance of Mr. LOVERING.

He immediately took the matter up and in brief time convinced the officials that their course was unmanly, unfair, and unjust. He went immediately to the heart of the subject and wasted no time or energy on useless features of the controversy. His presentation of the matter, his

just indignation at the indifference of the department officials to the rights of the people, and his clearly stated determination to have the matter called to the attention of Congress quickly induced the department officials to abandon their attitude and to abide by the decision of their own court.

All through this incident Mr. LOVERING displayed those talents that justified his district in sending him here for so many years. He was the ideal Congressman. The interests of all his constituents were very dear to him, and were jealously guarded by him. He was attentive, careful, progressive, and well informed.

His field of effort was not confined alone to his district, but extended to the Nation. He had received an excellent business training before his advent into public life, and his experience in the Massachusetts senate added the necessary qualifications to make him a very efficient Congressman.

Although he was a manufacturer and naturally inclined to view legislation which affected manufacturing interests from the angle of view of a capitalist, still it must be said of him that he had a very fair sense of justice to all who were concerned.

In 1874 he was a member of the committee on manufactures in the Massachusetts senate. Several bills had been introduced from year to year regulating the hours of labor in the manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts, but the first bill enacted into law in that State, and, if I am not mistaken, the first bill to pass any legislature in the Nation which would regulate the hours of labor, was passed in 1874. As a member of this committee Mr. LOVERING played a most important part in the deliberations of the committee and the final passage of the bill. As a manufacturer, he felt very strongly that the whole business interests where manufacturing was concerned were

seriously involved by the passage of the bill, but no man in that senate gave it any more earnest support than he did.

Hon. Andrew J. Bailey, who was at that time chairman of the senate committee and who for many years has been a leading lawyer in Boston, in a recent conversation told me that Mr. Lovering constantly aided him and the committee by his advice and suggestions. Several times the bill was in danger of defeat, when amendments were attached to it which Mr. Lovering believed were full of harm, some urged by zealous advocates of advanced ideas and others by those who were jealously afraid of any legislation affecting the manufacturing interests, but Mr. Lovering, through his firm stand, influenced the committee to pass the bill. Mr. Bailey recently wrote me as follows:

> I have always felt that great credit should be given Mr. Lovering for the passage of the first bill regulating the hours of labor in the manufacturing establishments in Massachusetts. This occurred in 1874, when Mr. Lovering was a member of the Massachusetts senate. I regarded his action as indicating that he had a heart full of sympathy with the mill workers and was ready to do everything in his power to better their condition.

Mr. Lovering's effort to bring about an amendment to the United States Constitution for the purpose of establishing a universal eight-hour labor day in this country clearly showed that he was possessed of progressive and humane ideas.

A man of refined tastes, of gentle and reserved disposition, one who by his austere manner might possibly be regarded as an aristocrat, if such term may be applied in this country, he was, nevertheless, a true democrat in the full sense of the term. He believed in full equality and was not willing to see vast fortunes made by greedy, thoughtless capital at the expense of the toiling masses handicapped by unequal laws.

We may differ about the wisdom of regulating the hours of labor; organized labor may not meet the approval of many, but the fact remains that the splendid efforts of organized labor in recent years have helped and bettered the condition of the toiling masses of this Nation. Mr. LOVERING in seeking to establish an eight-hour law was endeavoring to put into practice the teachings and observations which he had gathered from his own life and from the lives of those with whom he was most intimately associated.

Some prominent college presidents and hostile opponents of labor movements have insisted that men should be permitted to work as they pleased and as long as they pleased, forgetting the fact that every college in this land confines its students to limited hours of study; that this limitation is not confined merely to the hours of the day, but to the days of the week and the months of the year; that a vacation is prescribed; and if the combined wisdom of centuries has said that a man should not study more than a given number of hours, can it be said that the collective wisdom of the best friends of the laboring man, which announces that hours of labor must be limited, is in any way out of harmony with the best thought of the ages?

Mr. LOVERING believed that the establishment of this law would bring great changes to the manufacturing establishments of both the North and South, would equalize conditions, elevate the toilers and better their condition, while at the same time it gave the manufacturers in all parts of the Nation equal chances and no advantages over each other. That he failed in securing the passage of this law was not to his discredit. He was a pioneer and, like the pioneers of all great movements, was not permitted to see the day when the full accomplishment of his purpose would be acknowledged; but

the great improvement everywhere observed, and the tendency of our age to limit the hours of labor and toil, because wisdom dictates that the best results can be achieved through limited hours of labor, must have afforded him great comfort in his last hours.

But he did not stop at a single effort. His splendid propaganda introducing the well-known "drawback" clause into our tariff law attracted to him great attention and brought down upon him the enmity of many men who had settled notions about the doctrine of protection. Mr. Lovering's persistency in advocating this advanced doctrine, which, briefly stated, permits the importation free of duty of the products of other lands for the purpose of manufacture here if the manufactured article is immediately reshipped for sale in foreign parts, won for him many friends, but made for him many enemies. This fact did not deter him, for he was a brave man, courageous, conscious of the dignity of a position rightly taken and steadfastly adhered to. The drawback provision worked out in its fullness means the employment of thousands of men who are, in most cases, highly qualified artisans. These men could not find work in this country without this provision. It carries with it, also, the investment of capital here in our own land which otherwise would be diverted to other parts.

Through this drawback legislation Mr. Lovering was best known to the citizens of New England. The industrial and manufacturing parts of this Nation knew him well because of his constant activity in advocating this doctrine, and it is pretty generally recognized that one of the strong ties that bound Mr. Lovering to his district was the firm and sincere appreciation of his constituents, who will remember all his determined efforts in this direction.

He represented the historic "Old Colony" district. In the First Congress of this Nation this district was repre-

sented, and its lines have been practically the same down to the present day. Part of my district was included in this in the early days and was represented by John Quincy Adams, once a President of the United States. The Pilgrims landed in this district, and although Plymouth is known to the world as the landing place of the Pilgrims, Mr. LOVERING, with a love for historical accuracy, was able to secure an appropriation to mark the first landing place on this continent at Provincetown of those wanderers from across the sea who were seeking a home where they might worship God according to their own consciences.

The traditions and history of these people who settled in the Old Colony have developed in the fourteenth district a very independent group of citizens, who prefer the achievement of high ideals to the success so often attained by cheap pandering to popular tastes. Their independence of thought is a heritage from the Puritans and Pilgrims, and the succeeding generation of later arrivals have adopted the ideas of the first settlers and have strengthened and intensified them by their splendid energy.

The combined district, stretching from the tip of Cape Cod to the sands of Nantasket, including the great manufacturing cities of Taunton and Brockton, with a seacoast of 125 miles and a farming population of many thousands, indicates that this population must be diversified. Farming, fishing, manufacturing, with their allied interests, are about equally divided.

The prosperity of the district is general, although not of such a pronounced character as to develop men of vast wealth. The character of the manhood and citizenship of this district could only be satisfied by the personality and the independent character such as Mr. LOVERING'S.

It would not be fair to conclude my tribute to his memory without commenting upon the fact that there is

one class of men in this country who will be forever grateful and who will cherish with loving and lasting memory the achievements of our late colleague. I refer to that band of brave, heroic men who patrol the coasts of our Nation, known to the world as life-savers. This branch of the Government service had been the most neglected and underpaid of any department. Although the work of saving lives and property and warning mariners of the treacheries of the uneven coast were daily before the notice of every traveler of the sea, yet at no time had suitable legislative provision been accorded them; but Mr. LOVERING, through his persistent work and his complete knowledge of the wonderful parts they played, secured legislation which brought from the life-savers of the United States a testimonial and approval in the form of a loving cup as a token of their high regard.

At his country home, at the Glades in Scituate, where the waves dashed highest when the storms broke, he had often seen these brave, gallant, heroic men saving the lives of those who were unfortunately found upon the sea at the time when the winds and waves were lashed into almost invincible fury. The impression made on him by the splendid, intelligent work of these fearless guardians urged him on to a vigorous effort, which was successful.

His death is a loss to Massachusetts and to the Nation. His district has lost a sincere friend and careful guardian. The policy of Massachusetts in sending a business man, thoroughly equipped, to the councils of the Nation has been amply justified. It is well that in the ranks of the lawmakers there should be other than those who are familiar with the drafting of laws—acquainted with the laws. It is wise action that sends into Congress men who understand the larger movements of business and the significance of laws when applied to commercial enter-

prises. This body should be composed of men representing all the best elements of our life—its industrial, commercial, laboring, and professional. The Old Colony district was signally honored in having a business man of ripe experience and large interests as its Representative. Massachusetts was decidedly fortunate in having Mr. LOVERING as one of her Representatives. He has added glory to his Commonwealth and has left behind him in the Nation a reputation for honesty of purpose, fearlessness in the pursuit of his ideals, and independence in thought and action that is typical of the State he represented and the people who honored him.

Address of Mr. Miller, of Minnesota

Mr. Speaker: We often find ourselves wondering whence came to us some thought, some ideal, some trait of character whose origin is not clear to the vision. Not unlikely, if the truth be learned, it will be found that the object of our wonder has been assimilated from some acquaintance, even from one but slightly known to us, whose character we respect and whose qualities we admire. Such is the influence exerted, in general unconsciously, by those of true worth who are associated with their fellows. It demonstrates that a kindly act is an influence more potent than written doctrine; that a worthy deed is the greatest teacher in the world. Such an influence and such a teacher among the membership of this House was William C. Lovering, late a Member from Massachusetts.

Even to those of us who have but recently entered upon our duties here, and who knew him but slightly, his presence was a benediction and his fidelity to the right, as he saw the right, an inspiration. Quiet and calm, kind and sweet, yet firm and strong, he had lived the life and knew the way.

I was impressed by the sturdiness of his character on the occasion when I first saw him. He was in consultation with a group of his fellow Members. It was a serious, an important, consultation, one that had to do with the welfare of the Nation and his own personal fortunes. After reviewing the situation and expressing his judgment upon the proper plan to adopt, he added, and though

his voice trembled somewhat from age, it rang firm and true:

> This, gentlemen, is my judgment; but if you are of a contrary opinion, if you believe other plans should be adopted and another course followed, well and good. We are united in a common purpose, and when I join with my fellows I go with them to the end.

And he did. During the months that preceded his death he must have known the end was near.

It would have been quite human had he ceased his labors and sought the quiet and comfort to which his long life of toil entitled him; but not so. He was engaged in a cause that contained a principle, and though enfeebled by age and wasted by bodily ills, he continued true to his convictions and determined in his actions. It was given him to live beyond the time allotted to most men, and yet up to the very hour when the setting sun completed the number of his days he never faltered nor ceased in his efforts for his country's welfare. The lesson of the closing years of his life rises to noble proportions before a people that has come to regard the amassing of wealth but a prelude to a wasting of powers and idleness of living.

It is because she has had many sons of such true worth that Massachusetts has been elevated to great prominence in our country's development and given to history the names of Adams, Warren, Webster, and Sumner. So again we learn that the greatest boon to mankind is a true man.

Thus Minnesota joins with Massachusetts in mourning the death of a noble son, one worthy the name American, worthy the memory of those who knew him, worthy the memory of a grateful people.

Address of Mr. Greene, of Massachusetts

Mr. Speaker: The late Hon. William C. Lovering and myself represented adjoining districts in Massachusetts, and in many respects the interests of both were closely related. I had known him for many years, and when I was elected to fill the vacancy in the House of Representatives caused by the death of the late Hon. John Simpkins, Mr. Lovering met me with great cordiality and conducted me to the Speaker to take the oath of office. This courtesy was greatly appreciated, and as an added kindness he at once put me in close touch with his colleagues in the House.

An often-remarked resemblance in personal appearance between him and myself frequently resulted in our being taken for each other, both in Washington and elsewhere.

When the Legislature of Massachusetts recast the lines of the congressional districts in the State, the county of Barnstable was taken from the district which I had the honor to represent and was transferred to the fourteenth district, represented by Mr. Lovering. At that time I was glad to be instrumental in placing him in close political relations with my old friends in the district, and they were always among his most loyal supporters.

Before becoming actively a candidate for national political office he had achieved distinction in the Massachusetts State senate, of which he was elected a member in 1874 and 1875.

We were both delegates to the Republican national convention at Chicago when Garfield and Arthur were nominated in the summer of 1880. I met him frequently at that memorable convention, and recall vividly the great interest which he took in the proceedings of that gathering.

I recall the dignity with which he presided at the Republican State convention in 1892, and well remember the high encomiums of praise expressed at the convention and in the newspaper press of the State because of the elegant diction and patriotic fervor, as well as the sound and progressive business sense, which marked the words that fell from his lips.

Mr. LOVERING was an active and efficient Member of the House of Representatives. On many matters requiring important legislative action he was a recognized authority. Frequently he addressed the House on the currency question, a subject with which he was thoroughly familiar by reason of his extensive business relations in the great commercial centers and because of his training and prominence in the financial institutions of his own city. His activities in connection with the industrial enterprises of his city gave him an unusual opportunity to become familiar with the production and marketable uses of cotton and textiles, and his advice was frequently sought by many of his associates in the House of Representatives upon the technical questions relative to this most important industry.

In addition to his prominence politically, I think there were few men in the House more widely known in the business and commercial world than he. This was only the natural result of his early associations and training, and hardly had he grown to young manhood when he embarked upon a career in which he achieved marked success. After receiving a scholastic education at the

high school and Hopkins Classical School, both of Cambridge, he entered the office of the Whittenton Mills, at Taunton, Mass., of which corporation his father was then manager. Here he learned the mill business thoroughly, and later, with his father and brothers, became the owner of this manufacturing establishment. This, in 1858, was the beginning of his success as a textile manufacturer.

He early showed great ability and genius as a designer of textile fabric patterns, and in perfecting himself to become an authority in this particular branch of the industry he traveled extensively, visiting the markets of the world, particularly the recognized centers for fancy cotton fabrics, with the aim of making the output of his company a leader in its field. The success of the Whittenton Manufacturing Co. had been due largely to his shrewd and careful management, which was always evident from his desire to keep in the forefront with all modern advancement and improvements which would benefit his business interests.

As he became established, and as fortune began to reward his industry, Mr. Lovering soon began to take an interest in the building and development of other enterprises, the result of which added largely to the material growth and prosperity of his home city. This was shown in many directions. He was a projector of the first Taunton street railway, and for many years was the president of that corporation. Also, rapidly he became interested in other textile ventures, and started other successful mills in Taunton, taking an active participation in their management. As a recognition of his ability as a leader in textile circles, he was for several years honored by the New England Cotton Manufacturers' Association with election as its president, and later was chosen president of the Arkwright Club, of Boston, which is composed largely of the cotton manufacturers of the New England

States. He was equally prominent in all lines of endeavor for the upbuilding of the city, State, and Nation in which he lived.

Mr. LOVERING went to the front in 1861 as an engineer when the call to arms was issued, but because of a serious illness which overtook him soon after his enlistment he was prevented from carrying out his patriotic desires and returning to his command. However, he never ceased to entertain a sincere regard and admiration for his comrades who were privileged to serve the cause of the Union for a longer term in that mighty struggle, and he was recognized as a strong friend of veterans and their deserving families throughout the years of his membership in the National House of Representatives.

Personally, I deplore the demise of Mr. LOVERING at an age when he had ripened into the time of great usefulness. He was a man whose memory we do well to honor reverently on this occasion. He was conscientious in doing his duty in all matters as he understood and saw it, and in his death this body has lost an able and hard-working Member, the fourteenth congressional district of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was deprived of a worthy Representative, and the State and the Nation of the services of an upright, patriotic citizen.

Address of Mr. Esch, of Wisconsin

Mr. Speaker: Again this House is called upon to pay its tribute of respect to the memory of a deceased Member. That the Sabbath day has been selected for such tribute seems to me to be fitting and proper. The stress and strain of the week day's labors and responsibilities are not upon us. Quietly and reverently, without distractions of any kind, we are permitted to contemplate the life, character, and achievements of our deceased colleague. After all, the friendships we make in this body are a chief compensation for the struggles and sacrifices we make to attain and retain our membership in it. The high resolve, the noble purpose, and genuine zeal for the public good exemplified in the lives of our friends and colleagues here will furnish an inspiration for each one of us when we shall have returned to private life.

For 13 years the Hon. William C. Lovering represented the fourteenth district of Massachusetts. His long service is in itself a splendid tribute to his character and efficiency and to the respect in which he was held by his people. The devotion of Massachusetts to a faithful Representative is well exemplified in the political career of Mr. Lovering. Well educated, an engineer and leading manufacturer, he brought to the discharge of his public duties an experience and qualification which proved of great value in the consideration of questions, both in committee and in the House. He had the alert mind of the successful man of business and approached the multi-

tudinous subjects of legislation in a sensible and practical way. During the four years of our membership on the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce I found Mr. LOVERING's knowledge as to the Lighthouse and Life-Saving Service, pure food, finance, transportation, and kindred topics to be extensive and accurate. His persistent and finally successful efforts to better the condition of members of the Life-Saving Service and their families betokened his wide sympathy for a most worthy class of public servants. Serving on a committee almost wholly composed of lawyers and dealing with legal propositions of great importance and complexity, our colleague held his own, and his practical wisdom and large business experience repeatedly evoked our admiration and respect.

In his private character Mr. LOVERING showed traits worthy of our emulation. Kindly and courteous and considerate of the rights of others, he aroused no enmities. His thoughtful regard and consideration for the rights of others begot respect for his own. "Slow to anger and plenteous in mercy," he won friends and retained them. While not self-assertive, he always felt conscious of the rectitude of his own convictions. Full of years and honors, he knew his place and gave no man offense. He was a man whose kind is fast passing away—a gentleman of the old school; kindly, courteous, gentle, and obliging. Would that his kind might not only survive, but increase.

Address of Mr. Lawrence, of Massachusetts

Mr. Speaker: So many will speak to-day of the distinguished public services of William C. Lovering, for so many years a Representative in this body from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, that I shall go but little into details. My acquaintance with him began when I became a Member of Congress, and 13 years of a common service gave an opportunity to know him well and to estimate truly his many sterling qualities. I admired so much his character, his ability, and his devotion to duty that I should be unwilling to let this occasion pass without joining his associates in paying tribute to an upright and useful life and in giving some expression, inadequate though it may be, to the loss which came to Massachusetts and to the country when this faithful public servant passed away.

It is, indeed, most fitting that those who knew his worth through daily and intimate association should gather in this chamber, where the most important and effective part of his work was done, for the purpose of expressing sincere and affectionate appreciation of a life dedicated in high degree to the public service. The tributes paid to him are well deserved, because they were earned by years of devotion to the interests of our country, because his record as a Representative in Congress was characterized at all times by zeal for the public good. To the people who trusted and honored him he gladly gave all that was highest and best in him.

Mr. LOVERING was about 60 years of age when he entered Congress. He was admirably equipped through large experience and wide information for the duties which awaited him. During a long and busy life he had been engaged in the active management of great business enterprises. It was his good fortune to be conspicuously identified with American industrial growth and commercial expansion. All his life long he was a cotton manufacturer, and became a recognized authority in all details of that great industry. His activities, however, were not limited to the business of cotton manufacturing. He was an officer and director in many large concerns, and his directing energy was felt not only in Massachusetts, but in other States of the Union. To the remarkable development which has come to the South in recent years he contributed his full share. Indeed, he seemed to take an especial pride in that part of his work, which had to do with the splendid industrial progress of that section. During his business career he showed the same qualities which we always found in his work here—patience, painstaking attention to details, thoroughness, and untiring industry.

But all his hours were not given to details of business. During that long, busy life of which I have spoken, he found time to become a diligent and thoughtful student of public questions, and before his election to Congress had served two terms in the Massachusetts senate. Economic questions naturally attracted him, and to them he gave most careful attention.

His speeches in this chamber were mainly upon such subjects, and he was always accorded a respectful hearing, for the Members of the House soon learned that he addressed them only after careful investigation and mature reflection, and that what he said was worth listening to. Mr. LOVERING was not one who attempted or desired to

fill much space in the Congressional Record. He occupied very little of the time of the House. Indeed, I think it may be said that he never participated in debate unless the topic under discussion was one upon which practical experience or discriminating study had qualified him to speak. It is not to be wondered at, then, that his speeches were effective and influenced the actions of his fellows. And they were doubly effective, because the man who uttered them was fearless and independent, having at all times the courage of his convictions.

William C. Lovering was never sensational; he never played to the galleries; he never sought the limelight. He was content by patient investigation and hard work to render such assistance as lay in his power toward a solution of the difficult problems which are crowding upon us. He did his work well. He fought a good fight and kept the faith. We are glad that during his lifetime he had abundant reason to know that this record of modest and faithful service was appreciated. Successive reelections to Congress were accorded to him by majorities larger than were given to any other Representative from his State.

I can not bring this brief tribute to a close without referring to the personal loss which has come to us who represent Massachusetts in this House of Representatives. A loyal colleague upon whose judgment we had come to rely is gone. But he was more than a colleague. He was a friend, always courteous and considerate. We shall miss him, and memories of him will ever be for all of us a most cherished possession.

Address of Mr. Washburn, of Massachusetts

Mr. Speaker: While I had known Mr. Lovering for some time before I came to Congress, my more intimate acquaintance with him began here. He was the oldest Member in years, though not in service, in the Massachusetts delegation, and belonged to a generation of men which has accomplished much for Massachusetts, both in and out of public life.

He began his service in the Fifty-fifth Congress, during the Speakership of Mr. Reed. His principal committees were those on Patents, Banking and Currency, and Interstate and Foreign Commerce. He was peculiarly fitted, both by inheritance and training, for valuable service on these committees. The son of a successful manufacturer, born and bred in New England, and all his life a manufacturer himself, he naturally was deeply interested in the industrial interests of the country. Early in his service he favored legislation making more efficient the administration of the Patent Office, and was always an enthusiastic friend of our patent system. On several occasions he delivered instructive addresses on monetary questions, and was a student of the science of finance. His service as engineer at Fort Monroe during part of the Civil War gave him knowledge of our military affairs, and he contributed some valuable

suggestions upon this subject. His deepest interest, however, was in legislation relating to the textile business, to which he had devoted his life, and concerning which his advice was frequently sought. He was particularly active in advocacy of legislation relating to statistics of the growing and spinning of cotton, both industries of such vital consequence to his State.

Mr. Lovering, in 1900, was prominent in the creation of a commission to investigate the commercial and industrial conditions in China and Japan. He was an early advocate of the building of a canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific. Originally favorable to the route by Nicaragua and to its construction by private capital, he later, when it became apparent that the rights of the French company could be acquired, favored the Panama route. Mr. Lovering, while not a frequent debater, always contributed something of value to any discussion in which he participated. Early in his congressional service he made a brief speech upon the appropriation of $50,000,000 for the national defense at the time of the Spanish War which was quite characteristic of him. He said:

> Mr. Speaker, whether this be a war measure or a peace measure will be determined by the turn of events within a few days. It will remain for a foreign power to decide whether a small part of this fifty millions shall be expended or whether hundreds of millions more shall be appropriated for the defense of honor and humanity.
>
> Massachusetts has still the spirit of Bunker Hill in her veins. She seeks not war; but if war is forced upon us she will, as then, be found in the front ranks of the Nation's defenders.
>
> May this great sum be wisely expended to place our Army and Navy on the best war footing, and then pray God that a hostile shot may never be fired.

Mr. Lovering was deeply attached to his State and interested in every movement that tended to mark the great

events in her history. This is well illustrated in his active participation in the successful effort to secure an appropriation for the raising of a monument at Provincetown in commemoration of the *Mayflower* compact on November 11, 1620, and of the first landing of the Pilgrims on Cape Cod.

Dr. Everett Hale has said that "the contract drawn up at Provincetown is as important as the Declaration of Independence and is its forerunner." The feelings of the Pilgrims when they landed were described by Gov. Bradford, who said in his history that they—

> fell upon their knees & blessed ye God of heaven, who had brought them over ye vast & furious ocean and delivered them from all ye perils & miseries thereof, againe to set their feete on ye firme and stable earth, their proper elemente.

The Pilgrims remained on Cape Cod for a month before crossing the bay to Plymouth, where the permanent settlement was made. The corner stone of the monument was laid in August, 1907, in the presence of a distinguished company. President Roosevelt, the British ambassador, Mr. Bryce, and other distinguished gentlemen made addresses. From Mr. LOVERING's remarks on that occasion upon the present-day tendency, as he thought, to the enactment of too many laws and to their too frequent violation, I make the following brief quotations:

> While there is sufficient reverence in our hearts to bring us to this honored spot and to move us to raise a monument to commemorate the work of those hardy Christian pioneers who framed that historic compact, the simplest code that was ever designed to govern a people, yet do we complaisantly point with pride to our modern jurisprudence as being a monument to our superior intelligence and to all of those virtues that contribute to the making of a good and great republic. Is this a fair comparison? Is this being perfectly true to them and to ourselves? I think not. Simple as was their code, it sufficed, and they

obeyed it in spirit and in letter. How is it to-day with us? Alas, we are in too many respects a nation of lawbreakers.

* * * * * * *

If the monument whose foundation we are laying to-day shall stand for nothing else, it will certainly remind us and future generations that respect for the law and the rights of others is the corner stone of a civil government.

The life-saving service along our rugged New England coast was always an object of Mr. Lovering's solicitude and owes much to his fostering care.

The breadth of his views is well expressed in some remarks he made in favor of a grant of money in aid of the St. Louis Exposition. He said:

Great expositions mark great epochs in our history. They mark the great onward progress in civilization, science, mechanics, art, architecture, and the welfare of the people. Take, for instance, the exposition of 1876, in Philadelphia. There were many features of the exposition, either one of which was an ample warrant for its being held and either one of which has conferred benefits upon the people worth many times the whole cost of the exposition. I will cite but one or two features: Domestic architecture. A great step forward in domestic architecture of the country dates from this time. The English Government built on the grounds of the exposition a model domestic house, which was the inspiration of all architects who have since contrived and designed attractive, beautiful, comfortable, and inexpensive houses. It was a model of harmony in its lines and proportions, and it has been many thousand times reproduced in principle if not exactly on the same plans.

Since that time homes tastefully decorated and well furnished have been possible for people of small means.

Another great feature in the exposition of 1876 was a revelation in sanitation. The knowledge diffused throughout the country at that time was, and has ever since been, of incalculable value to the people of our country. In this one department alone the people were benefited to an extent many times more than the entire cost of the exposition. * * *

So far from their being extravagancies or luxuries, with only a local value, I believe that they are economic necessities, and to do them justice we should deal with them not with a niggardly but a bountiful hand.

Mr. LOVERING was a typical gentleman of the old school, reserved, but extremely courteous; independent in his judgments, but tolerant of opinions different from his own; proud of his people and faithful to their interests; and true to the best traditions of his State.

We do well, indeed, to pause a moment, refrain from the duties of life, and turn from the problems of the present and the future to recall the memory of an honored Member of this body, a faithful servant of the people, and a worthy son of the great Commonwealth of Massachusetts. That State has produced many illustrious patriots and statesmen to whom our common country owes much, but in all her history Massachusetts has produced no truer man or nobler citizen than William C. Lovering.

Born in 1835, in Rhode Island, his early years were spent as most boys live. Educated and reared in Massachusetts, he had all the advantages of New England society, education, and culture. He answered the call of his country and served in the war as an engineer at Fort Monroe till compelled to retire because of impaired health. Later he chose the political life, but after serving two years in the State senate, to which he was elected in 1874, he retired, and spent the greater part of his life in the manufacturing business until 1896, when he again entered politics, and was unanimously nominated by his party for Congress. He was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress, and served in that and in each succeeding Congress continuously until his death.

His energies and his life were generously given up to the performance of civic duties and public service. Out of the 45 years following the war Mr. Lovering devoted 15 of these, which were perhaps his best years, to public

life. At the close of 12 years in Congress the people of his district reelected him to this Congress with an increased majority. When the people of his own community, who knew him best, paid him such a compliment it seems almost idle for me to attempt to add anything upon this occasion. His public record is a eulogy in itself. It is not only a tribute to him, but it is also an assurance to every boy in our land that this Republic is not ungrateful for service well and faithfully performed.

WILLIAM C. LOVERING did not live in vain. No man has lived in vain who has served his country faithfully, as he did, both as a private citizen and as a public servant. Men are measured in peace, as well as in war, by their fidelity to lofty purposes. Fame may not always spring spontaneous to all worthy men alike, but surely it is not less permanent and real because achieved by men, like Mr. LOVERING, in an honest endeavor to promote the welfare of their country and their fellow men, and this, too, whether they are inspired by a desire for glory or by the promptings of their own conscience for the realization of the highest ideals in private and public life.

The standards of success may vary in different ages and with different people, but character and influence, as exemplified by Mr. LOVERING among his fellow men, have always been and are still the criteria by which future generations will estimate our lives and usefulness. We are coming more and more to believe that success, especially in public life, should not be measured by what a man does for himself, but rather by what he has done for his community, for society, and for his country. Judged by these tests, the late Mr. LOVERING was not only a most successful man, but an exemplary public servant.

He entered upon his career as a servant of the people with their fullest confidence and trust. He continued to maintain the dignity of his position, and throughout his

long and valuable service he never lost that confidence with which he was intrusted by the citizens of his State. They knew him as an honest, honorable, and faithful public servant. When death called him into retirement from public duties and from those who had learned to love and esteem him, the Nation lost one of her most faithful and truest citizens.

The obligations that rest upon men in public life can not be discharged according to the same standards that ordinarily prevail among men in private life. Public service demands a broader view, and to those who discharge its obligations faithfully we are glad to pay our fullest tribute, but they who enter public life for private gain or to reap the honors thereof without service deserve the reproach of all good citizens. He who is unwilling to forego the privileges and freedom of action that belong to private citizenship should not seek those places of high public trust where only servants of the people are eligible. Under our Government the people of the United States are sovereign and we are their servants. To serve this free people is indeed a high honor. But that is not all. Public office is not a private asset, nor should it be conferred as a recognition of personal merit or past service. It imposes upon those who choose it the highest confidence and strictest trust.

Mr. Lovering was a statesman rather than a politician. He was independent in political action and courageous in personal and public conduct. He was not a time-server. He viewed every great question from a broad, statesmanlike attitude, and in his official capacity he never forgot that this was a government of the people and that he was their representative. If we judge him from his deeds and accomplishments, his rounded life was ready for a close.

Address of Mr. Weeks, of Massachusetts

Mr. Speaker: William C. Lovering, who had represented the fourteenth Massachusetts district for nearly 13 years, died suddenly February 4, 1910. While he had exceeded in years the average length of life, and had determined to retire from public activities, as he had from business life, at the expiration of his present term, and while it was known that he was not in robust health, his death was so sudden that it caused a great shock to his colleagues from Massachusetts and others with whom he had been intimately associated in the House.

Mr. Lovering represented quite as well as any man in Congress the combination of the business man and political officeholder. For more than half a century he had been more or less actively engaged in one of Massachusetts' great industries, and he and his family have been a considerable element in developing it. This may not be an inopportune time or place to recall that Massachusetts, having been deprived by legislation of her means of keeping her people employed in shipping and kindred matters, turned to manufacturing, and has been a great leader in many such industries. This is especially true of the cotton industry, which had been Mr. Lovering's life work. Massachusetts was the first State to aid legislatively by appropriations the development of labor-saving machinery for this purpose. In 1786, £200 was appropriated by the legislature to assist Robert and Alexander Barr in perfecting their machinery for carding, roving, and printing cotton. The plant in which this machinery

was installed was owned by Col. Hugh Orr, and was located in the town of East Bridgewater, which is a part of the congressional district which Mr. LOVERING so long and successfully represented. It is no small cause for pride to the average Massachusetts man that not only has the State aided in the establishment of this great industry, but that her citizens have been leaders in its development.

Many of the important labor-saving devices which have greatly added to the wealth of the Nation testify to the inventive genius of Massachusetts men. The Barrs, Slater, and others in the earlier days installed machinery developed along the lines followed by Arkwright in England, but during the last century the principal inventions used in the United States for advancing this industry have come from Massachusetts or New England men. This is not the place to go into a discussion of this subject in detail, but reference to some of the more important of these inventions will indicate the debt which this country owes to these Massachusetts men. The power loom was first successfully operated in 1814 by Lowell and Atherton in Waltham, Mass.; the filling frame now in general use was invented by Paul Moody, as was the soapstone roller and the cam motion for regulating its speed, the double speeder, the throttle-tube frame, and dressing machines. The self-acting temple was patented by Ira Draper and used in this country many years before being introduced in England. The double carding machine, the picking machine, the Northrop looms, and many other similar devices have literally saved hundreds of millions of dollars in carrying on this industry. In 1815 a congressional committee reported that there was invested in the cotton industry in the United States $40,000,000; that 100,000 people were employed; that the value of the product was $25,000,000; and that the number of spindles in operation at that time was about 350,000. This was

before the installation of the power loom. As an indication of the saving made by this one device, it is only necessary to state that 25 years later, in 1840, when the capital invested had increased to $51,000,000, the value of the product had increased to $46,000,000, the number of spindles had increased to 2,300,000, the number of hands employed had actually decreased from 100,000 to 72,000.

Since 1815, at least, Massachusetts has been the leading State in this industry, and to-day it has in active operation one-third of the spindles in the United States, one-third of the capital invested in this industry, and the value of the product of its mills is substantially one-third the value of the product in the United States. The number of people employed has increased to more than 400,000, of which number at least 125,000 are employed in Massachusetts mills.

As I have suggested, Mr. LOVERING and his family have had an active part in this great development. His father, Willard Lovering, was born in West Holliston, Mass., November 18, 1801, and after receiving the ordinary schooling which a boy was able to obtain at that time he became employed in a cotton mill in Franklin, Mass., growing in this industry from a modest position until he became the superintendent of other mills, and later, when a comparatively young man, he was appointed the agent of the Whittenton Mills, continuing in the active supervision of these mills until 1864, when he retired from business. The business of the Whittenton Mills was organized as a joint-stock company in 1883, the officers of the company being members of the Lovering family, WILLIAM C. LOVERING becoming the superintendent. These mills and others with which his family has been and still is connected, including mills in the South, continued to occupy his time during his entire business career. Before coming to Congress he had only held one political office, but

was always a stanch party man, and during his long service here his practical knowledge of industrial matters, relating especially to manufactures, has been of material benefit to Congress, as well as to his immediate constituents. Much of the practical legislation relating to the cotton industry adopted in revisions of the tariff which have been undertaken since he came to Congress has been the result either of his direct work or has resulted from information furnished by him.

Massachusetts has long been conspicuous among the States for her steadfastness in retaining tried and trained Representatives, and Mr. LOVERING was an example of the carrying out of this policy. Very few men, even from Massachusetts, have served longer than he, and his district stood by its Representative, notwithstanding attempts were made from time to time to nominate others in his place, in several instances men of great popular strength. It hardly needs to be said that continuing a Representative in service for many years must mean that he has the quality of industry; that he devotes his attention to the personal wants of his constituents; that he must have those personal elements of kindness and courtesy which draw men to him and hold their friendship; and that he must have the capacity to grasp and take an active part in the larger matters of legislation which affect the interests of his State, as well as of the country at large. Those who knew him and served with him will recognize how well WILLIAM C. LOVERING measured up to these requirements.

Mr. Speaker: Threescore and ten years of life is the span allotted to mankind. If by reason of a heritage of strength and of sobriety of living a man exceed the general limitation, then when his time comes grief for his departure must be assuaged by knowledge of the fullness of his measure.

Lovering was a true New Englander. Those of us who are New England born do not readily accord that title except to men who by their lives show that they still possess the sterner virtues. Rugged, inflexible, and true as was the Puritan, still in his day and generation his austerity was little tempered by the gentleness and gracefulness which sweeten the cup of life. It was reserved for later generations of New Englanders to adorn the scroll on which their predecessors carved so deeply.

Splendid in its crowning majesty is the stern rock-bound coast of Plymouth. Superb in their age, their grace, and their symmetry are the elms which shade its pastures. Nature has combined austerity and grace in the old home of the Pilgrims. That same nature in its kindliness decreed that Lovering, who here in Washington was the Pilgrim's representative, should in like manner soften the inflexibility of his purposes by the grace and dignity of his demeanor. The end of this latter-day Pilgrim's Progress is but a renewal of the final crossing of

John Bunyan's hero, Mr. Valiant-for-Truth. Valiant assembled his friends and said:

"I am going to my Father, and though with great difficulty I am got hither, yet now I do not repent me of all the trouble I have been at to arrive where I am. My sword, I give to him who shall succeed me in my pilgrimage, and my courage and skill to him that can get it. My marks and scars I carry with me to be a witness for me, that I have fought His battles who now will be my Rewarder."

When the day that he must go hence was come, many accompanied him to the river side into which, as he went, he said:

"Death, where is thy sting?" and, as he went down deeper, he said "Grave, where is thy victory?" So he passed over and the trumpets sounded for him on the other side.

Mr. McCall took the chair as Speaker pro tempore.

Address of Mr. Gillett, of Massachusetts

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Lovering's career and public services have been admirably detailed already, but I feel that it is due to our long and pleasant association that I should take some part in these memorial exercises, and I will but touch on some features of his character which particularly impressed me.

We were colleagues here for 13 years, our political faith was the same, and we were necessarily cooperating constantly, yet I never became personally intimate with him. I doubt if he had many intimate friends. It always seemed to me that he was in nature, as he was in appearance and bearing, a patrician, and held himself somewhat aloof from the world at large and intended to represent his constituents and retain their confidence and favor, not because of personal popularity and intimacy, but by proving to them that he was the man who could best serve their interests and make them respected and influential. He was not at all what is popularly known as a "mixer"; and while courteous, there was about him a certain formality and reserve which did not invite familiarity. Men did not vote for him because they called him by his first name, or because they felt he was no better than they were, but they supported him because they knew he was a superior man and with his superior talents could best represent and promote their interests. He illustrated rather the old than the new type of Representative, a man selected for his eminent ability, a man

rather above than of his constituents. Theoretically, that should be the result of representative as distinguished from democratic government.

The theory of representative government is that the people in caucus select some men wiser than the average to represent them in convention, and this convention selects some man wiser than their average for office, and thus the officeholder, by repeated selection, should be of ability far above the average, and the offices should be filled by the best men. That this is always the result the most ardent advocate of the system would hardly maintain. The theory of democracy, on the other hand, is that the people directly select their officials, with the likelihood that their representative will exactly reflect their passions, prejudices, and interests, and as a result he will be more nearly the average man of the community.

This is not the occasion to discuss the comparative merits of the two systems, but Mr. Lovering was a conspicuous instance of the former, and though not an embodiment of the average feelings of his constituents, yet he was always a faithful and satisfactory upholder of their interests, but mindful also of the interests of the country at large. He essayed to be a leader and not a follower of those he represented—considered it his duty not simply to study the momentary waves of public opinion and waver with them, but to determine what was for the permanent welfare of his constituents and of the Nation and follow that and endeavor to lead them in the same path. He was not given to self-advertising; he did not curry newspaper favor and notoriety; but in his thoughtful, intelligent way he labored for the public good, and he won his reward in the respect of all who knew him.

He did not strive for popularity by frantic denunciation of every temporary bogy or by fervent worship of every temporary idol, but he carried his head above the clouds

of temporary passion and prejudice, and tried to look broadly into the future, to discover what was stable and permanent, and regulate his conduct by that, and not by the whim of the hour. He illustrated the value of the old adage, "Know something of everything and everything of something," and by his special knowledge along an important line of industrial life made himself an authority, and most useful and influential to Congress, as well as to his constituents. His service and position here was of great value both to our State and to the Nation.

Mr. SPEAKER: Mr. LOVERING was one of the kindest gentlemen with whom I have come into contact in my years of service in the House. He was one who, never speaking ill of another, would seek out that which was good in a man and enlarge upon that side of the individual's character. Possessing these sterling characteristics, it is no wonder that he was chosen repeatedly to represent in this legislative body the district in whose service he was at the time of his death. Trained in business, he brought to his service in this House certain qualifications that made him as unusual as a statesman as his high personal worth and ideals made him unusual as a man. In his death the Nation and the State of Massachusetts lose a man whose 13 years of service had made for him a prominent place in the important deliberations of both political divisions, and the business world loses one who stood for integrity at all times and for the advancement of the particular art with which he was affiliated.

Born in Rhode Island, of New England parentage, Mr. LOVERING was a New Englander of the oldest and best type, and throughout his life remained true to those precepts which have made New England and its people known all over the English-speaking world. Coming to Massachusetts when very young, and brought into intimate relations with the great manufacturing State through the business interests of his father and his family, he soon became so closely identified with that State that we who are left feel that we are justified as mourning him as a true Massachusetts type of public man.

Educated in the public schools of his State, he cultivated a love of the Government under which he lived that remained with him and was manifested at the outbreak of the Civil War by a response to the call for troops. Ill health, however, prevented him from serving throughout the contest.

Shortly after the close of the war, with the return of his health, which had for a time deserted him, he entered upon his business career, which brought him success in a great measure, and which was continued even while he was serving the State and Nation through membership in this House. Not only was his activity felt in his management of his successful business enterprises, but he was actively interested in many private pursuits of a quasi public nature, and had ever the best interest of the city of his home at heart. In his early youth he became interested in church and Sunday school work, and this interest, though necessarily curtailed in his later years, was never extinguished.

A short service in the State legistature preceded his advance to membership in the National House, and in the course of that service and the service in which we knew him his firmness of character and high sense of public integrity were developed, and with them came a broadness on all public questions with which, if we did not agree in all its details, we could not but admire as showing the character of the man.

And with this broadening on public questions there was combined a closeness to his constituency which does not always follow. From the opening of his congressional career he was first of all faithful, to a remarkable degree, to the calls and desires of those to whom he owed his position; and to this fact, perhaps, as much as to any other one feature of his life and work, he owed that great popularity with the rank and file which insured his regular return to his position as their Representative.

Of all the things that were accomplished by Mr. LOVERING in the course of his service in the House, he was happiest when considering that which he was able to do for the benefit of the Life-Saving Service and the men employed under it. Inasmuch as the district which he represented contained many miles of seacoast, and some of it the worst coast on the Atlantic seaboard, he was in a position to become especially familiar with the work done by this service, and made a strong fight for better conditions, in which he was happily successful. His work during the 13 years of membership in the National House was marked by much that was laudable and valuable; but to this particular piece of legislation it was his special pride to refer.

Whenever one approaches the task of naming to those who are left behind and those who are to come the virtues and characteristics of one who has departed, there is always the danger of an overrating of the good and the asserting of facts which will not bear the light of time's continued rays. In the case of our departed colleague, however, the danger is lessened, if not actually removed, by the character of the man. Personally, he was all that the most rigid code could require. Publicly, he was a devoted servant of the people and one to whom the public trust was a sacred thing. Throughout all he was a gentleman, in the truest meaning of the word, and the State of Massachusetts has lost one whose memory will ever be revered, while we who are to carry on his work have lost an associate whose kindness and gentleness we shall long remember.

ADJOURNMENT.

At 1 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m., in pursuance of the resolutions heretofore adopted, the House adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock noon.

FEBRUARY 1, 1910.

A message from the House of Representatives by W. J. Browning, its Chief Clerk, communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. WILLIAM C. LOVERING, late a Representative from the State of Massachusetts, and transmitted resolutions of the House thereon.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had appointed Mr. McCall, Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Greene, Mr. Washburn, Mr. Keliher, Mr. Peters, Mr. Boutell, Mr. Foster of Vermont, Mr. McCreary, Mr. Bartlett of Georgia, Mr. Kendall, Mr. Lee, Mr. Henry W. Palmer, Mr. Calderhead, and Mr. Sims as members of the committee on the part of the House to attend the funeral.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate resolutions of the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. WILLIAM C. LOVERING, a Representative from the State of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That a committee of 15 Members of the House, with such Members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral.

Resolved, That the Sergeant at Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions, and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I send to the desk the following resolutions and ask for their adoption.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Senator from Massachusetts submits resolutions, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with deep sensibility the announcement of the death of Hon. WILLIAM C. LOVERING, late a Representative from the State of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That a committee of five Senators be appointed by the Vice President to join a committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to take order for superintending the funeral of Mr. LOVERING, at Taunton, Mass.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the House of Representatives and to the family of the deceased.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolutions submitted by the Senator from Massachusetts.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

The Vice President appointed as the committee on the part of the Senate under the second resolution Mr. Lodge, Mr. Crane, Mr. Wetmore, Mr. Bailey, and Mr. Newlands.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I move, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, that the Senate do now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 32 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Saturday, February 5, 1910, at 12 o'clock meridian.

FEBRUARY 22, 1911.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that on Saturday, the 25th, at 5 o'clock, I shall ask the Senate to consider resolutions commemorative of the life and character of Hon. WILLIAM C. LOVERING and Hon. Charles

Q. Tirrell, late Members of the House of Representatives from Massachusetts.

SATURDAY, *February 25, 1911.*

The Chaplain, Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God, our help in ages past, our hope for years to come, we rejoice that we, Thy children, though we seem but creatures of a day, yet share Thine eternity. Because Thou livest, we live; and because Thy years have no end, therefore are we without beginning of days or end of life. As we this day commemorate those who have labored with us for the common good, deepen in us, we beseech Thee, the assurance of Thy grace, and quicken in us the hope of life eternal. Grant, we implore Thee, that neither life nor death may separate us from Thee, in whom we live, move, and have our being.

And so may God, our Father, who hath loved us and hath given us eternal comfort and good hope through grace, comfort our hearts and establish them in every good work and word. Amen.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings when, on request of Mr. GALLINGER and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I ask the Chair to lay before the Senate the resolutions of the House of Representatives on the death of Hon. WILLIAM C. LOVERING, late a Representative from the State of Massachusetts.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The resolutions will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

In the House of Representatives, June 5, 1910.

Resolved, That the House of Representatives has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. WILLIAM C. LOVERING, late a Member of this House from the State of Massachusetts, which occurred in this city on February 4, 1910.

Resolved, That the business of the House is now suspended that opportunity may be given to pay tribute to his memory.

Resolved, That as a particular mark of respect to the deceased and in recognition of his distinguished public service the House, at the conclusion of the memorial exercises of this day, shall stand adjourned.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I offer the resolutions which I send to the desk, and I ask for their adoption.

The resolutions were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate expresses its profound sorrow on account of the death of the Hon. WILLIAM C. LOVERING, late a Member of the House of Representatives from the State of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That the business of the Senate be now suspended in order that fitting tributes may be paid his high character and distinguished public services.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the House of Representatives and to the family of the deceased.

MEMORIAL ADDRESSES

Address of Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts

Mr. President: Practically all of Mr. Lovering's long life was spent within the district which he so well represented for almost 13 years. His parents moved to Taunton in 1837, and here he made his home. His delicate health made it impossible for him to enter college, but he studied in private schools, and at an early age he entered the cotton business with his father, who was one of the pioneer cotton manufacturers of that part of the State. When the Civil War opened he was prompt to offer his services, but ill health made it impossible for him to continue in the Army. From that time on he took an ever-increasing part in the management of the cotton business, not only in the mechanical arrangements but in the designing of the pattern of the fabric, and it was largely to his skill both as a manager and a designer that the success of the firm was due. This thorough knowledge of all branches of cotton manufacturing was recognized later by his selection as head of the Arkwright Club and the New England Association of Cotton Manufacturers. But his experience was not confined merely to this industry. He had other large interests which brought him in touch with all sections of the country and gave him a clear and comprehensive understanding of the fundamental principles of banking and of the problems of foreign trade.

His public service began in the State senate of Massachusetts in 1874, and it was during his term there that a bill was passed, the first, I believe, in any State, which attempted to regulate and limit the hours of labor. Although he continued his interest in State and national politics and served as delegate to one of the national conventions, he did not enter public life actively again until 1896, when he was elected to the Fifty-fifth Congress, and thereafter served continuously to the time of his death.

He was 60 years old when he entered the House, and he brought to his duties a large experience and a practical training which gave much weight to his views on banking and currency and the drawback provisions of the tariff, subjects to which he had given long and careful study. Mr. LOVERING was not a man who through powers of oratory sought to enforce his views, but his work, quiet and unobtrusive though it was, was none the less effective, and his ability was fully recognized and his advice sought on these matters.

It is with financial and customs legislation that his name is most associated, but he was actively interested in many other matters. His district, with its long stretch of dangerous coast, made him familiar with the perils and hardships of the life-saving corps, and to him more than any other are due the laws which helped to improve the service and to raise it to the present high plane of efficiency. He was an early advocate of legislation to regulate by Federal law the hours of labor throughout the country, and he believed thoroughly in the power and duty of the Government to prevent dealings in "futures," subjects which are once again engaging the attention of Congress.

He was devoted to the interests of his district, widely diversified as they are, and yet he never hesitated to pursue the course which he believed to be right, even at

the cost of seeming unpopularity. He was a man who thought deeply and who reached his own conclusions through force of reason. In these conclusions he differed many times from the majority of his party, and although himself a strong party man, he never sacrificed his convictions to the will of the majority. Always kindly and courteous, a man of refined tastes, with a high character and an integrity which was never questioned, he was an example of the unselfish and devoted public servant. The patriotism which led him to the Army in the Civil War remained with him throughout his life and inspired all his public service.

Address of Mr. Wetmore, of Rhode Island

Mr. President: Mr. Lovering was born in Rhode Island of Massachusetts parents, who shortly afterwards moved to Taunton, Mass., where and at Cambridge he received his education, and then for two years was with his father in the business of cotton manufacturing.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he became an officer in a Massachusetts brigade, but was obliged shortly afterwards to retire, owing to serious illness. From this time, and for the rest of his life, he was interested principally in the manufacture of cotton.

In addition to his own business, he held, at different times, important positions in a number of enterprises, as well as in charitable and other associations.

Before entering the Congress of the United States Mr. Lovering had service in the legislature of his State and had been a delegate to and presided over Republican conventions. Mr. Lovering was elected to the House of Representatives of the United States in 1896 to the Fifty-fifth Congress from the twelfth Massachusetts district, and was reelected from the same district to the two following Congresses, and then, when the State was redistricted, from the fourteenth district for four additional terms, and thus had consecutive service for more than 13 years. With one exception, he received at his last election (in 1908) the largest plurality his constituents ever gave him.

During Mr. Lovering's congressional service he was an active and influential member of some of its most important committees. On public questions in general his

views were liberal. He was particularly interested in matters relating to finance, taxation, commerce, and manufactures, on which he was well qualified to speak with authority.

Mr. LOVERING's clear-cut features, expressive eyes, well-modulated voice, quiet and unobtrusive manners, coupled with a slight appearance of reserve, all went to make a very attractive personality.

The large attendance at Taunton on the bleak and wintry day of his funeral, a little more than a year ago, gave ample evidence of the high regard in which Mr. LOVERING was held in his State and at his home town.

Address of Mr. Crane, of Massachusetts

Mr. President: William Croad Lovering, although a native of Rhode Island, passed most of his life in the State which honored him with membership in the National House of Representatives. His father was born in Massachusetts, and returned to the State and took up his residence in Taunton in 1837, when the future Member of the House of Representatives whom we mourn to-day was only 2 years old. When Mr. Lovering had completed his education in the Cambridge High School and the Hopkins Classical School, he entered upon a business career with his father in the Whittenton Mills of Taunton. He gave himself earnestly to his work, and eventually became the president of the company. He was also interested in many other concerns.

His excellent and long business training and the active interest he always took in the affairs of his city equipped him for taking up the problems before him when he entered the State senate and enabled him to deal with the questions affecting labor which arose when he was a member of that body and later when he became a Representative in Congress. He was in the Army during the Civil War as quartermaster of engineers, but owing to ill health was obliged to retire from the service after a brief period. Even his short service, however, bound him ever after to those of his community who had served their

country on the field, so that he was an earnest member of the Grand Army post of his city. His business experience, thorough investigation of industrial questions, and his excellent judgment made him a valuable man on the two most important committees on which he served, those of Banking and Currency and of Interstate and Foreign Commerce. His counsel was much sought. At a time of life when most men, after arduous business pursuits, are ready to lay aside all active work, public honors came upon him, and he pursued his work here with the interest of a much younger man and the devotion which he had given to his own private interests for so many years. He was loyal to his constituents, serving them with great earnestness and fidelity, and he had their confidence in an unusual degree.

Mr. Lodge. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Lovering and Mr. Tirrell, late Members of the House of Representatives, I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, February 27, 1911, at 12 o'clock meridian.

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